The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,720. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 3
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BIRTH.

FLOYD—At Gowalparah, on the 6th February, the wife of Mr. J. A. Floyd, Offg. Dt. Supdt. of Police, of a daughter.

COCKERELL—At Alipore, on the 11th February, the wife of H. A. Cockerell, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

LLOYD—At Jhansie, on the 16th February, the wife of Major B. P. Lloyd, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROADWAY—WILLIAMS—At Delhi, on the 9th Feb. by the Revd. D. P. Williams, M.A., Philip Broadway, Esq., A. D. S. of Police, Punjab, to Agnes Cleveland, youngest daughter of Revd. R. Williams, Ramsay, Isle of Man.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(With immediate Despatch.)

THE fine new A 1 Ship FOREST RIGHTS, 1154 Tons, James Bett Thomson, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

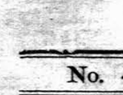
(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favorite Steam Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. Livesay,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

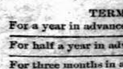
To sail in March.



THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packets ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D. Goodall, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

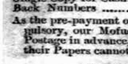
FOR HAVRE.



THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

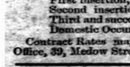
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.



THE fine A 1 Ship LORD HADDO, 340 Tons, Captain Brotherston, will sail on or about 24th instant. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Colombo and Madras if sufficient inducement offers.)

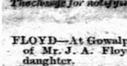


THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship INDORE, J. A. Browne, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February instant.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

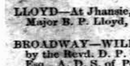
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Cooley, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.) Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on and Wednesday, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday.... 5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Saturday.... 19th March	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday. .... 8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday. .... 20th May	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.. 8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday.....25th Feb.....	MAHARAJ.....at 5 P. M.
Friday.....11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday.....25th March	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday.. 23rd Feb...	TELEGRAPH.....	at 6 P. M.
Friday.... 26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday .. 1st March	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday ..... 4th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday .. 8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday .....11th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday .....18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....23rd Feb.	JOHNSTON CASTLE at	1 P. M.
Friday.....26th ,,	TELEGRAPH ..... at	3 P. M.
Tuesday .... 1st March	JOHNSTON CASTLE at	4 P. M.
Friday ..... 4th ,,	TELEGRAPH ..... at	9 A.M.
Tuesday .... 8th ,,	MAHARAJ..... at	1 P. M.
Friday.....11th ,,	TELEGRAPH ..... at	2 P. M.
Tuesday ...15th ,,	MAHARAJ..... at	4 P. M.
Friday.....18th ,,	TELEGRAPH ..... at	8 P. M.
Tuesday ...22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at	11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,942 Tons and (500 H. P.) Captain G. Hyde, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday the 25th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BOMBAY, 1,600 Tons and (300 H. P.) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O.S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by the noon of Friday, the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A. M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager of the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Lincoln*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. William Walker, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank, will be held at the Bank Office on MONDAY, the 7th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, under Section V. of Act X. of 1863, when the following proposition will be submitted to the Proprietors.

That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rs. 52,25,000 by the issue of 5,225 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 20th January last, calling a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 29th instant, it is hereby notified, that the Meeting has been deferred to FRIDAY, the 4th March 1864, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.
W. CLEMENTS.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT FIREWOOD DEPOT.—All persons resident in Bombay desirous of obtaining more than nine Candy Cart loads of Wood are requested to register their applications before the 25th instant.

2nd.—The charge for Wood delivered is Rs. 10 per Cart load of 11½ Candies.

3rd.—All applications should be addressed to Mr. W. Williams, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Post Office, Bombay. E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

For Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
Collector's Office, 12th February 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Bombay Dock-yard, a quantity for new Marine Stores consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, Copper Bolts, Bunting of Colours, Copper Sheathing, Iron Bolts and Spikes, Chain Cable, Nails, Iron and Copper, Paint Europe of different description, Iron Plate of various sizes, Books, Nautical instruments, Clocks &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within 7 days after the sale.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock-yard.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to Bomanjee Buttonjee, Warree Bunder.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 15th of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22rd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.—Just landed from Barque *Pericles* :—

Preserved Salmon in 1 & 2 lb. tins at Rs. 18 & 36 per doz.
,, Lobsters in 1 lb. tins at ,, 10 ,,
Fresh Oysters in 1 lb. tins at ,, 10 ,,
Spiced ,, in 1 to 2 lb. tins at 12 & 24 ,,
New Butter in packages from 2 to 10 lb. at Rs. 1 per lb.
50 Cases Cider, 48 Ice Pitchers, 64 Cases American Clocks, 300 Cases Rock Oil, 200 Cases Naptha, 125 Cases Tobacco, and a small quantity of Lumber and for sale by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr. Agent.
20th February 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.
N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.		
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.		
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.		
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in 2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.		
2 Do. do.	do. 1858 ,, 26.	
2 Do. do.	do. 1860 ,, 23.	

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name of J. and R. Tennent positively must be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod-Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra sz quality Brand R. Tod and Janin	25	,,
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	23	,,
SHERRY, superior OLD AMONTILADO, Blandi Seal	35	,,

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstaner, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
,, ,, Pints	,, 24	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 24	,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36	,, ,,
Santerne	,, 35	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.		
Moselle, do. do.	1	,,
Sherry, do. do.	3	,,
Claret, do. do.	2	,,
Esq. du Colonel, in Boxes	½	,,
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—		
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.		
Sherry, do. do.	3	,,
Brandy, do. do.	1	,,
Old Tom, do. do.	1	,,
Whiskey, do. do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Acton & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz. Rs.	40
Do. do.	do. ,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do. ,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do. ,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do. ,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do. ,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do. ,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, do.	do.	,, 24
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. ,, a Crown		30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		36 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown		30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Sherry Extra, Blue Seal		32 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29 0
Do. Golden, Do.		29 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal		29 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33 0
Claret Light Capsule,		15 0
Do. Yellow Seal		28 0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32 0
Port, Black Seal		26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34 0
Do. Brand a Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18 0

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES.

Black Seal.....Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.....Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines	...	,, 24
White do. }		
Brown do. }		32
Yellow do. }	,,	,, 42
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do. .....Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal .....Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. .....Pints	,,	,, 43
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,, 34
Do. Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
Do. .....Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,, 45
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. Cloiliffs ,,	,,	,, 44
Do. Do. Do. ,, Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	,,	,, 41
Do. Do. Do. ,, Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ,, Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. Do. Do. ,, Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard's } Do. Do. { and Jordan }	,,	,, 39
HOCK..... }	,, Pints	,, 20
MOSELLE..... }		
NOYEAU, DUMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA	,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO	,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY ..... Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,	,,
RUM ..... Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,, 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,, 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,, 21
ORANGE		
BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,, 18
Do. Do. Do. ....Pints	,,	,, 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ....Pints	,,	,, 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ....Pints	,,	,, 12
Do. Cordial Do. ....Quarts	,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunnes's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort.—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrushnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very Choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Late Supreme Court.—Equity Side.)

Eduljee Dadabhoy and Nowrojee Dadabhoy, infants, by Ruttonjee Bomanjee Durash, their next friend.....Plaintiffs.

Bhicoojee Widow and Relect and Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of Dadabhoy Cawasjee Mistry, deceased, Hormusjee Dadabhoy and Manockjee Dadabhoy.*Defendants.*

IN pursuance of a Decree or Decretal Order made in this Cause on the 2nd day of July 1863, the following unmoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 24th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before William Henry Crawford, Esq., the Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, assisted John Macfarlane, Esq., the Solicitor for the Defendants.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage or Tenement standing thereon, forming one Apartment in a Chawl or Range of seven Houses or Apartments, and built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being, within the Fort of Bombay in Borah Bazar Street, and which said Premises contain by admeasurement, ninety square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the passage, used as well by the Hahalcores or Sweepers of the said Premises as of those of the adjoining Tenement forming a continuous part of the said Range, on or towards the North by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, and on or towards the South by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to the Estate of the late Sorabjee. Eduljee Powwalla, the walls separating the said Premises being party walls, one moiety belonging to each party, and which said Premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—and registered in the Book of Records of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,859 together with the use of the passage hereinbefore mentioned and of the well therein, in common with the tenants of the adjoining property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to W. H. Crawford, Esq., Solicitor for the Complainants, at his Office, in Rampart Row, and to J. Macfarlane, Esq., Solicitor for the Defendants, at his Office, in Forbes Street, Fort.

W. H. CRAWFORD.
J. A. MACFARLANE.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by 2 to 11, and 14,204 feet Scantling Boards 1 by 3 by 6, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

Only a Limited Number Printed.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition*, by Entaleb Hourdeeb, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 16.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds sterling, and Pounds per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 4s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ½ to 10 percent.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISIT PORTRAITS.
FROM LIFE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LADY LAWRENCE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received per post by the present Mail, a few Copies of the above. Price Rs. 1-8 per Copy.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, part, 1 Rupee; plain, 8 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas. Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldie and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas :—of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pellisses; Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen. &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, at NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other, Plated Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, the Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Committee, S. P. C. K. will be held in the Hall of the Robert Money School, at 4½ o'clock, to receive the Report &c. &c.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

All friends of the Society are respectfully invited.

F. J. SPRING, Secretary to the Committee.

Saturday, 20th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (3) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (31) thirty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packet for Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Rohna*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A. M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.

The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at	7.16	6 26	6 2 11	8 11 23	
Tues.	23	Saturn sets at	8.49.	6 25	6 2 11	39 11 54	
Wed.	24	Mercury rises at	6.18.	6 24	6 3 0	0 0	
Thur.	25	Venus rises at	4.16.	6 24	6 3 0	22 0 37	
Fri.	26	Venus sets at	5h.26.	6 23	6 3 0	53 1 8	
Sat.	27	Mercury rises at	5.1.	6 22	6 4 1	24 1 41	
Sun.	28	3rd Sunday in Lent.		6 22	6 4 1	59 2 17	

19th February 1864, Time—Bombay 37.5.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 13
AGRA	Feb. 16	LAHORE	Feb. 13
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 5	MADRAS	Feb. 16
BANGALORE	Feb. 16	MALTA	Jan. 19
CALCUTTA	Feb. 13	MEERUT	Feb. 16
CAPE	Dec. 31	MOCHA	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 5	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

THE Governments of Bengal and the Punjaub have lately shown a laudable desire to take an active part in improving the industrial condition of the country. We have in a former article stated our opinion that the means adopted are scarcely calculated to attain the desired end. It is some consolation, however, to see that the interest of Government has been awakened on the subject, and we may hope that old prejudices will not prevent the effectual development of the good work so tardily commenced. In a country situated as this is, the *laissez faire* system may be, and has been, carried too far. The points in which assistance is most needed, and will be most likely to be practically useful, are cattle-breeding and agriculture; and without the hearty co-operation of Government we fear that little can be effected for many generations to come.

The cattle, especially the horse, the cow, and the sheep, of India are immeasurably behind the breeds of most other parts of the world, while the agricultural produce of all kinds is far below the capabilities of the country. The ryots have neither the knowledge nor the energy to improve; indeed, they are hardly aware how much room there is for improvement. That they have not the desire to improve, is, we think, an erroneous notion. No ryot will sow bad seed, because it is as good as his last crop, if better is offered him: no ryot will prefer a bad bullock to a good one, because the good one is better than those that were yoked in his father's ploughs. It is not so much the want of desire to improve, as the inability to appreciate the value of a systematic pursuit of the means of improvement, and the unwillingness to bestow more than the labour to which they have been accustomed, and a good deal, perhaps, the smallness of their holdings, which hinders the progress of the ryots.

The means must be placed in their hands, and supplied them until they become habituated to the advantages that result from their employment, and acquire sufficient practical knowledge to enable them to progress without further aid. As soon as they have acquired this experience, they will no more fail to maintain their new ground, than the opium eater to supply himself with the drug which is necessary to his happiness.

It is not, however, enough for this purpose simply to invite them to come and see the means and results of improved processes.—In the first place, the mass of the people are unable to respond to the invitation; in the second, the few who can come are not in a condition to benefit much by mere inspection. The invitation to send specimens of produce is one that is likely to be responded to by the wealthy alone: it is asking for bricks without giving the straw.

In a country where every one is engaged in a race for improvement against his neighbours, and powerful independent stimulants are at work urging the competitors on to the goal; where not to advance is to be trampled under foot by the impatient crowd behind,—such an invitation is readily responded to, and every one is prepared with something to show. But where a man's only object is to accomplish the daily round of labour appointed to him as the price of subsistence a thousand years ago, it would be going far out of his way, without any to him intelligible purpose, for him even to send the produce of his ordinary labour to an exhibition,—much more to devote extra labour to producing something worthy of being sent.

If the Government really wishes to aid practically in developing the resources of the country and by so doing to improve the condition of the people, it possesses very obvious and eligible means of accomplishing this end without any ultimate expense to itself. Let there be exhibitions by all means; but let the beginning be made at the right end. In each district, or in such places as may be naturally best adapted for the purpose, let Government establish model farms under the superintendence of Europeans of known agricultural experience. One of the principal objects of these farms should be to breed the best cattle, for sale to the Zemindars and ryots, and to keep high-bred male cattle, of the most suitable kinds, by whom any ryot desirous of it might by paying a moderate fee get his female cattle covered. Another object should be the cultivation according to the most scientific methods of the crops best adapted to the soil of the locality, for the purpose of supplying the natives with seed grain of the most perfect description at market rates. Any produce not fit for seed might, of course, be disposed of to the best advantage: the object of the cultivation being the distribution of seed grain, the plan would stand clear of the odium of being a mere mercantile speculation. A third object should be the gratuitous instruction of all natives willing to learn the processes in use. Last, not least, the simpler and less expensive kinds of modern agricultural implements and machinery might be kept on the farm for exhibition and sale; the natives could be there instructed in the use and working of them; and the profits arising from the sale of seed and cattle might be applied to reduce the price of them. That such farms, properly conducted, would more than pay their expenses, we think beyond doubt. The ryot, paying an exorbitant rate of interest for his money in advance, getting from his land a mere tithe of the produce that careful cultivation would ensure, and selling it to his creditors at the lowest price, and at the most unfavourable season for selling, *i. e.* immediately after the harvest, manages to make enough to support himself and family. The capital embarked in the farms suggested would be procured at the lowest rate of interest; the produce obtained would be the largest in quantity and the best possible; and the sale of grain would be made at a favourable period, *i. e.* in the sowing season. In point of labour alone they would be situated less advantageously than the ryot.

We think that many European managers might be found, who, if liberally paid, and vested with a just amount of discretion in the conduct of the farm, would guarantee the Government against loss, except under extraordinary circumstances. An example having been once set by Government, it is more than probable that private speculators would invest their capital in similar undertakings. Hitherto the European has done very little in cultivating the ordinary produce of the country, devoting himself more to special kinds of cultivation. If this has arisen from a notion that the cultivation of the ordinary crops is not remunerative, it is an error that cannot be too soon got rid of. In Bengal, we know the cultivation of rice is despised by Europeans; yet rice is a crop that in many districts, in an average season, will, with little enough care, yield a profit of fifty per cent.

WE regret to learn by letters from Kurrachee that Surgeon J. T. Sanderson, Staff Surgeon, and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, died there on the 15th inst. from exhaustion consequent upon prolonged illness. Dr. Sanderson only passed through Bombay a short time since to join his appointment in a state of health which gave great concern to his numerous friends.

FROM the eastern frontier the *Englishman* learns that the Garrows are again very troublesome. They are collecting men with the intention, it is said, of attacking the independent Tipperahs.

LETTERS from Darjeeling to the *Englishman*, state that Mr. Eden has come to a stand-still at Salingkota. "The Soobah will not let him go beyond. More troops have been sent for, and the Superintendent requested to send out some officers who know the country. Here we are in for a small war again, unless Mr. Eden understands how to deal with these tribes. He had able assistance in the Sikhim affair, which he cannot get now. The 52nd are ordered to standfast at Senchal."

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears from Peshawur that the Commander-in-Chief was still there on the 9th, continuing his inspections. The 8th Native Infantry, has come out of the ordeal very creditably. So much so that Sir Hugh Rose has rewarded the two senior officers, the ex-Commanding Officer and the Adjutant; the former to be Brigade Major of Peshawur, the latter gets a wing command in the 9th Native Infantry. Colonel Shakespear commanding was much complimented on the discipline and appearance of his corps. It left for Bareilly on the 4th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves after a visit to Cherat. He has appointed a grand field day previous to his departure.

Two accidents are mentioned. Lieutenant Hewson R. A. lost his life, we much regret to say, by a fall from his horse. He was buried on the night of the 9th December. Ince of the 4th B. C., fractured his leg out hunting on the 8th with the Commander-in-Chief's pack.

WE (*Englishman*) observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Mills, Q. C., has at last arrived in the *Caudia*. The steamer is still unlucky, and was not able to come up the river yesterday after all. The *Moollan* had a very close touch also; she took the ground a little below Garden Reach and heeled over so as to frighten the passengers, and make a grand breakage on board.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

KURRACHEE, 19TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Comoria*, from Bombay anchored.

Steamer *Kurrachee*, sailed for Persian Gulf.

TUTICORIN, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Penang* from Cochin anchored.

VIZAPATAM, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *India* from Bimlipatam anchored.

GALLE, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Aden* sailed for Bombay:

GALLE, 21ST FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Carnatic*, from Suez anchored.

French Steamer *Donnai*, from Suez anchored.

GUADUR THROUGH KURRACHEE, 21ST FEB.

Steamer *Kurrachee* left for Gulf.

COCONADA, 21ST FEBRUARY.

Steamer *India*, from Vizagapatam anchored.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, JANUARY 26TH.

In reply to the ultimatum of Austria and Prussia, Denmark, under the advice of England, demanded a delay of six weeks to consult the Rigsraad. The demand was at once rejected.

German troops have commenced to march upon Schleswig, where they will arrive about 6th of February.

France and England will again remonstrate with the German Powers.

Lower House of Austrian Parliament passed a resolution condemning the policy of the Government.

Austrian and Prussian policy officially declared to be to localise hostilities, in order to prevent a European war.

Stated Federal commissioners will shortly convoke Holstein.

Stated that the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, having rejected loan and budget, and passed a resolution against War.

Danish Premier declared he would resist invasion of Schleswig at any cost.

Universal feeling in favor of Denmark, in Sweden and Norway.

Much activity among leaders of parties in House of Commons. Important business expected immediately on opening of the House.

The enquiry of the Horse Guards into the conduct of Dr. Turnbull has cleared him from all imputations.

Maharajah Dhuleep Sing has left England for India.

American war makes no perceptible progress.

Trifling Confederate successes in the Shenandoah Valley, but winter has paralyzed the more important features of the campaign. The belligerents are as implacable as ever.

A resolution has been introduced in the Federal Senate for calling out one million volunteers.

House of Representatives resolved on a proposition that no negotiations shall be held with the South.

Morning Post says that a declaration is expected from the Ministry on the opening of the Session, that England will not remain neutral if hostilities are begun with Denmark.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

DEYRAH DHOON, 14TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Manderson, C. S, has arrived, and taken over charge from Mr. Melville, C. S., as Superintendent Deyrah Dhoon. He was to proceed to Hurdwar for 10 days. No sooner had he arrived at Deyrah than he was robbed of clothes to the value of 130 rupees, but owing to the vigilance of Mr. Cumberlege, in charge of the Police, the thieves were quickly apprehended, and the property recovered. It is said Mr. Manderson wishes to proceed against the informer and not against the prisoners—a curious way of doing work. Some time ago the police got *khubbur* of some coiners, and the information was so correctly furnished that they were seized, yet the case was dismissed for want of evidence. May not a corrupt Omlah have something to do with these acquittals.

A gentleman of Deyrah got news of a tiger the other day and went after it, and managed to get a shot at the beast, and immediately afterwards returned to the station. Next day he returned to see if nything could be seen of the animal, and to his surprise found him dead.

There in the day light—warm and grey,—
Beautiful—but dead he lay.

One bullet, and that at random sent, had deprived the huge beast of life.

No end of rain, hail and thunder to-day.

COCHIN, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE want of a powerful light for our port has been long felt by the public. Hitherto it has been displayed from a flag-staff, and can only be seen at a distance of about fifteen miles in clear weather. Its arc of illumination is 180°; or, from north to south. What is required is a permanent tower built on a site from which a light could be shewn visible from all points of the compass. The Port fund, I hear, is in a buoyant condition, and, in a financial point of view, the construction of the light-house would not seriously encroach on the resources of the port. When all the minor ports on the Malabar Coast, except Cannanore and Tellicherry, have their light exhibited from masonry towers or lighthouses, it is to be regretted that Cochin, daily rising into importance, should be deprived of this advantage.

The Travancore Sirkar has issued its almanack for 1864. It contains much useful information and affords the reader an extensive insight into the customs and laws of that state. Its arrangement and print are superior to those of the preceding almanack, and reflects great credit on the managers of the press.

During 1037, many reforms in jurisprudence were introduced in Travancore, and in the course of that year the Indian Civil Code of Procedure with a few modifications was adopted in its courts. Civil justice became to be administered with more ease than heretofore, and since the adoption of the new Procedure Act, a better system of legal business has been produced. A statement shewing the number of civil suits instituted and determined during the year is given in the report, and it is a noticeable feature in it that the duration of these suits is a good deal shorter than those which were decided before the code came into force. In disposing of criminal cases there has been uniformity in the several punishments awarded. Here it is worthy of allusion that a marked diminution of crime is apparent in the province, and at the first glance at the criminal calendars, one sees the almost total absence of those capital offences which were once rife here. The report in question will bear out my remarks. It states that, "*a favourable impression has been produced on crime; and all classes of people feel more than ever the supremacy of the laws.*" The Police next claims attention. There is nothing to say on this branch of the service, beyond stating that it is in an efficient condition. It was contemplated to organize a police force on the same principle as adopted in our "Robinson's corps," and this organisation now seems to work with much success.

Mr. George Noble Taylor, Inam Commissioner, Revenue Department, has been appointed Resident in Travancore and Cochin, in succession to Mr. W. Fisher, who has been permitted to retire from the service.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

11TH FEBRUARY.—The past week has furnished but few incidents worthy of notice. The general excitement which prevailed on the arrival of the Archbishop of Goa and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has passed away, and Cochin has again fallen into its wonted quiet. There is, however, much business transacted at the place, and during the past month about 8,000 tons of shipping have been loading for the United Kingdom, Calcutta and the Mauritius. The staple articles of export are Oil and Coir. The following figures shew the quantity shipped to England and Mauritius in January last.

COCOANUT OIL.			
For London.—Per Bk. "Kelgerce" ...Cwts.		7,248	2 8
,, ,, "Helen Morrow"... ,,		5,749	3 9
,, ,, "Blenheim"..... ,,		4,503	1 7
,, ,, "Albion"..... ,,		4,020	3 23
Total ....Cwts.		21,522	2 21
For Mauritius.—Per Brig "Ibis" ....Cwts.		2,159	0 0
,, ,, Schr. "Sphynx"... ,,		1,674	2 0
Total.....Cwts.		3,833	2 0
COIR YARN.			
For London.—Per Bk. "Kelgerce" ...Cwts.		2,687	3 0
,, ,, "Helen Morrow"... ,,		1,382	3 3
,, ,, "Blenheim"..... ,,		1,561	3 7
,, ,, "Albion"..... ,,		363	3 0
Total.....Cwts.		5,996	0 10
COIR ROPE.			
For London.—Per Bk. "Kelgerce"...Cwts.		239	2 12
,, ,, "Helen Morrow"... ,,		119	3 20
,, ,, "Albion"..... ,,		185	0 12
Total.....Cwts.		444	2 16
COIR FIBRE.			
For London.—Per Bk. "Kelgerce" ...Cwts.		462	2 0
,, ,, "Helen Morrow"... ,,		523	2 21
,, ,, "Blenheim"..... ,,		259	0 0
Total.....Cwts.		1,235	2 21
COIR YARN.			
For Mauritius.—Per Brig "Ibis" .....Cwts.		24	1 0
COIR ROPE.			
For Mauritius.—Per Brig "Ibis" .....Cwts.		76	3 11

BOMBAY.

THE *Seeora* proceeds to sea in a day or two for practice in gunnery. On her return, a ball will be given on board, probably about the 16th of March.

THE Rev. Mr. Maule preached his farewell sermon at St. John's Church, Colaba, yesterday morning, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson commenced his incumbency in the evening.

THE British India Company's steamer *Governor Higginson* was hauled out of dock on Saturday. She has undergone a thorough overhaul, been fitted with new boilers, and is now a most efficient vessel.

WE understand that Government contemplate introducing a Bill at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council for the purpose of legalizing the "pawnbroking system" in the presidency of Bombay.

THE annual fair at the temple of Shri Mankeshwor, built by the late Karamsi Runmul, Esq., next to the railway station, Byculla, comes off this evening. Great preparations have been made and the illumination and fireworks, it is said, will be particularly good.

THE *Kirkham* was hauled into the Government Dock on Saturday night, to have the tanks in which the telegraph wire was coiled removed, and to prepare her for the reception of her homeward cargo. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sahette* is to be docked this evening for the purpose of being cleaned.

OUT of two hundred and eighty candidates who presented themselves for the office of Vakeels, one hundred and thirty-eight have passed in the test of written examination. The oral examination of those who thus passed was commenced on Saturday last, before Messrs. West, Trimulrao Dhirajlall, and Rao Saheb Wishwanath.

WE hear that Mr. Eddy, assistant in the political department of the Secretariate, is shortly to retire on pension, and Mr. Cowan will probably succeed him. We also learn that Mr. Brodhurst of the judicial department has been strongly recommended by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for a pension.

WE hear that Mr. Williams the Assistant Conservator of Forests has received orders from the Collector of Tanna to proceed to Bombay, and make the necessary arrangements for establishing a depôt for firewood. The spot selected is at the Waree Bunder. Mr. Spiers, head clerk in the Judge's office at Surat, has been appointed to superintend the sale of the firewood on a salary of rupees two hundred and fifty per month.

WE understand that the Members of the Bombay Association contemplate raising a bust in honor of Mr. Venayekrao Jungonathjee, for his zealand activity in conducting the duties of the Secretary of the Association without any remuneration for a period of about eight years. What has become of the statue to Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett? and who is the next on the list for a "bust ?"

THE *Dalhousie* arrived on Saturday afternoon from Aden, which port she left on the 9th instant. The outward Calcutta steamer had not arrived when the *Dalhousie* left. She brings the following passengers.

Captain G. T. Morris; Captain J. Barras; Lieutenant Trevelyan; Lieutenant J. Morris; Assistant Surgeon Kearney; Mrs. G. T. Morris; Left Wing of Her Majesty's 15th Regiment N. I.; Mrs. and Miss Cowley, and three children, of the Ordnance Department; details of the Royal Artillery and Her Majesty's 9th Regiment N. Artillery, and corps of Gun Lascars.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at Parell Gardens this evening.

Overture.—"Das Nachtlager in Granada".Kreutzer.
Waltz.—"Die Elfin Reigen".....Gung'l.
Selection (op. 20) "La Juive".....Halevy.
Air with Variations for French Horn
Quadrille.—"Gertrude" .....Farmer.
Galop.—"Malakoff" .....Laurent.

IT has been brought to our notice that the ground between the Gun Carriage Factory and Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee's bungalow on the Back Bay side, is now occupied by a large number of native huts, the tenants of which are employed by the contractor for the reclamation of ground and building a bunder for Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Small pox has broken out amongst them, and assumed a very virulent form, and as this locality is a favourite rendezvous for ayahs with European children in charge, parents of children in the neighborhood should be on their guard, or very serious results may ensue.

THE *Red Jacket* and *Walmer Castle* sailed respectively on Thursday and Friday last, the former for Liverpool the latter for London. Some interest attaches to these vessels from the fact of their having sailed within twenty-four hours of each other, and rather heavy sums are said to depend on the result of the voyage. The *Red Jacket* has made some of the fastest passages on record to and from Australia, and, although she is now comparatively an old vessel, it is believed she will arrive at her destination a fortnight before the *Walmer Castle*. Mr. Phillips, the sailing master of H. M.'s steamer *Vigilant*, left for England in the *Red Jacket*, and as she went out of harbour the crew of the *Severn* manned the yards and gave him "three times three," as blue jackets alone know how to give, which was heartily responded to by the departing vessel as she glided on her way.

OUR Guzerathi contemporary the *Jam-i-Jamshed* recommends that an address and testimonial be presented to Mr. Robert Knight, the Editor of the *Times of India*, on his approaching return to England, in consideration of the consistent and powerful advocacy which he has always given to the cause of the natives. Our contemporary states that Mr. Knight will be succeded in the editorial chair by the Revd. Mr. Gell, lately chaplain of Kirkee, who has taken furlough.—*Town's Observer.*

CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department, dated 18th February 1864.

Read the following letter from Mr. C. Forjett, Acting Commissioner of Police, to Government, No. 129, dated 8th February 1864.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 62, dated 13th ultimo, I have the honor to report the steps taken by me to obtain a Census of the population of Bombay.

2. His Excellency in Council will, I am sure, readily concede that the difficulty of obtaining a Census in India is far greater than in European countries, where the language spoken by the majority of the people is the same, and the education and intelligence which pervades all classes such as to render them free from prejudice, and to ensure a ready co-operation in the carrying out of such a measure.

3. In Bombay the Native element formed an overwhelming majority, with languages very largely diversified, and prejudices which were not easily overcome, and the ignorance of more than seven-tenths of the population placed considerable difficulty in the way of obtaining an accurate result.

4. On the appearance of the Government Notification of the 23rd December last that a Census of Bombay would be taken on the 2nd instant, I lost no time in proceeding with the enrolment of 600 Beat Enumerators. Of this number 25 of the most intelligent, corresponding with the 25 into which the Town and Island were divided for the purpose of this enumeration, were picked out and appointed Supervisors, and a due proportion of Beat Enumerators placed under each, who were, as far as it was possible, appointed to their own neighbourhood, and among their own caste-people, in order that the local information possessed by them might be turned to the best possible account.

5. The nature of the duty of the Beat Enumerators and the aim and object of Government in directing an enumeration of the people were then explained to them by me, and they were directed to make the latter generally known throughout their Beats, in order to counteract any latent prejudice or suspicion in the minds of the people.

6. I then assembled in succession the European and Native Officers of the Police and the men appointed to the duty of supervising the Beat Enumerators, and, placing the whole under the control of the European Constables of their respective Sections, instructed them as to the manner in which the information required to fill up the Census Returns was to be collected, and directed them similarly to instruct the Beat Enumerators under them.

7. I subsequently assembled the latter, examined them with reference to their general knowledge of the duty expected of them, and having invited and exhausted their questions in all supposed cases of difficulty, I directed that an inquiry should at once be set on foot in order to ascertain the number of separate families in Bombay, the proportion qualified to fill in their own Census Returns in English, Murathee, Guzerathee, and Hindoostanee, and of the number who were unable to write. This preliminary information was I beg to state, called for in order to determine the number of Census Returns that would be required in each language.

8. This information being subsequently gathered and compiled, it was found that Bombay, exclusive of the Shipping in the Harbour, contained about 100,004 families, and that of these, as nearly as it could be then ascertained, the heads of 3,736 families wrote English, of 7,434 families wrote Murathee, of 16,136 families wrote Guzerathee, of 2,220 families wrote Hindoostanee, and that about 70,478 families were unable to read or write.

9. As it was of the utmost importance to ensure a correct enumeration of the inhabitants, that the Census should be taken in the course of a single night, and as one Enumerator, however zealously he might employ himself, could not be expected to fill in the returns of more than one hundred families, I deemed it necessary to increase the number of Enumerators, inclusive of the Harbour, to 790.

10. It was necessary, too, to accomplish the work of filling in the Returns of those who could not write in the course of one night, to commence the work of enumeration in the early part of the night, and in order to facilitate this object a notice by beat of "Battakee" was issued requesting that "people who could not read and write would submit to the inconvenience for a night, and remain at home from eight o'clock."

11. In the mean time, Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace (amongst whom Sir Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Honorable Juggunath Sunkersett, Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and K. R. Cama, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Vurjeewundass Madawdass, Bhasker Soondarjee, Ramchunder Luximonjee, and the Kazee of Bombay, took a very prominent part, rendered the most valuable assistance by explaining to the people at large the desirableness of possessing an accurate Census of the inhabitants, &c. &c. Their enlightened co-operation very materially facilitated that result. The gentlemen named in the margin also rendered very valuable assistance, and of them Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee published and circulated 2,000 copies of a paper in Guzerathee the object of which was to remove all unreasonable objection on the part of the unenlightened portion of the inhabitants to the taking of a Census, and setting forth in forcible language the advantages of possessing a Census.

Mr. Maloba Hurrichundjee,
Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee,
Mr. Nowrajee Furdoonjee,
Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, and the Dustoors of the several Fire Temple,

12. At eight o'clock, therefore, on the night of the 1st instant, the Beat Enumerators, supplemented by the Clerks kindly lent to me for the occasion from the different Government Offices, and all the Europeans and Natives of the Police who were qualified for the duty, provided with lanterns and writing materials, commenced the work of filling in the Returns of the householders who were unable to fill them in themselves.

13. I beg here to bring prominently to notice the earnest but voluntary co-operation afforded by all classes of the community. The Parsees, I beg to state, took measures to fill up the whole of their own Returns, and a number of Parsee gentlemen went from house to house of their poorer brethren to aid them in filling in their Returns, and some hundreds of the poorer families induced their better educated friends and neighbours to fill in theirs with tolerable correctness: all, in fact, seemed to vie in according the information that was sought; and the assistance thus rendered enabled me to bring to a close, with comparative ease a task which otherwise would probably not have been yet completed. And the smallness of the number of people in the streets from 8 P. M., which gave Bombay the appearance of being almost deserted, testified most fully to the readiness with which the request that those who could not read and write would remain at home from that hour was attended to.

14. The filling in of the Returns was continued through the night, and was generally finished in the different Sections of the Island by day-break. The Collection of the completed Returns was then commenced, and continued during that and the following day.

15. Enumerators were stationed at each of the Causeways of the Island during the night in question, and took the Return of gardiers and others passing on to Markets, &c., with country produce, and the houseless poor were assembled at different parts in the Native Town and there accounted for. These arrangements and the fact of the people having voluntarily remained in their homes during that night have, I beg to state, rendered a double enumeration in any case improbable.

16. The Household Returns are now being examined and arranged. Their contents will, I beg to state, be in due course tabulated, and I hope to be able to report the result in the course of about one month.

17. I beg, in conclusion, very earnestly to hope that my proceedings as now reported may meet the approval of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council.

RESOLUTION.—Great credit is due to Mr. Forjett, whose proceedings as reported are fully approved of, and the special thanks of the Governor in Council should be conveyed to the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Forjett as having rendered him such assistance in carrying out the orders of Government.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 13th January 1864.

RESOLUTION.

IN Clause 6 of the "Rules for Grants-in-aid" it is provided that "no grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the Institution from private sources."

2. Expenditure from *Schooling fees* has not hitherto been uniformly recognized as part of the expenditure from private sources, to which reference is made in this Rule. In 1858 it was indeed ordered by the Government of India that Schooling fees should *not* be taken into account. The Secretary of State, however, having expressed an opinion that, in respect of Vernacular Schools, at all events, it would be sufficient to require that the amount of subscriptions from *all sources* should equal the Government grant, such a relaxation of the original practice has been since allowed in many instances, and occasionally in the case of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, as well as purely Vernacular Schools; and in March 1862, with reference to the proposed establishment of a School at Lahore for Christian children, the Punjab Government was expressly authorized to give it support by a "Grant-in-aid to the fullest extent, allowed by the Rules, *i. e.*, a monthly allowance equal to amount of subscriptions and Schooling fees." It appears to the Governor General in Council inexpedient to refuse to recognize the fees paid by the parents of the children who frequent a School as part of the amount expended on the Institution from private sources, entitling the School to a Grant-in-aid. The tendency of such a Rule must obviously be to induce the managers of private Schools to make the Schooling fee as nearly nominal as possible, and to take from the parents of the children, whatever additional amount may be required under the name of subscriptions. No advantage, but on the contrary, great evil is to be looked for from compelling recourse to such contrivances; and the Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased to resolve that for the future, in respect of all Schools aided by a grant from the public revenues, "the sum expended on the Institution from private sources" shall be held to include private contributions from all sources, Schooling fees included. But in laying down this Rule, it seems desirable to observe that it should by no means be assumed that to every School applying for a Grant-in-aid a grant *equal* to the sum expended on the Institution from private sources is invariably, and as a matter of course, to be given. The Rule states that no grant shall in any case *exceed* the sum so expended, and it is the duty of the Educational Officers to examine carefully into the circumstances of each case, and to recommend such an amount, as a Grant-in-aid, not exceeding and not necessarily equal to the amount expended from private sources, as may seem proper.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

18th Feb. 1864.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT.

Mr. White moved the court upon notice, on behalf of Teool Nessa Ladli Begum Sahib, and Rahimool Nessa Begum Sahib, that the letters of administration of the estate and effects of His Highness Meer Jaffer Alies Khan Bahadoor, deceased, granted to the Administrator General of Bombay might be recalled and revoked on the ground of the affidavit of Meer Goolam Baba, one of the sons-in-law of His Highness, which was to the effect that His Highness died at Surat on 21st August 1863, intestate, leaving two daughters named Leaoo Nissa Ladli, Begum, and Ruhimoo Nissa, Begum, the former of whom was married to Meer Syed Alleim, and the other to him the deponent. An infant son named Goolphur Ali of the age of 5 years, and 2 widows named Busteegum and Noor Jehan, Begum, his only heirs and next of kin according to Mohomedan law.

That on the 4th of October 1863, Teaoo and Rahimoo applied to the Zillah Judge of Surat for certificates of heirship under Act XXVII of 1860 to the estate and effects of Intestate. That on the 15th October 1863, the Zillah Judge of Surat made an order for the issuing of the certificate to the two daughters, and that the certificate was accordingly issued. The affidavit went on to state that the deponent was advised that the certificate granted to the two daughters by the Zillah Judge of Surat was sufficient to entitle the daughters to administer the estate and effects of the Intestate in Bombay, but that at the same time it was desirable to have the administration granted to the Administrator General revoked by the Court, and that the mother of the infant Zoophicar Ali, and Noor Jehan Begum, were willing that this should be done.

The certificate was read in court, it began; whereas in pursuance of the orders of this court dated the 15th October, 1863, in the matter of the estate of the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Vullud Mir Surafraz Ali Khan Sahib's certificate is granted to you under the provisions of Act 27 of 1860, you are hereby authorized and empowered to collect all debts due to the estate of the said late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Vullud Mir Surafraz Ali Khan Sahib, giving acquittances for all sums received by you, and you are further authorized and empowered to receive all or part of the interest on the following shares belonging to the said late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Vullud Meer Surafraz Ali Khan, deceased, and to negotiate the same.

Then comes a list of the property, and at the end it was stated that the certificate was granted under the order of the 15th October 1863. It was signed: ROBERT HILL PINHEY.

Acting Judge of the District of Surat.

Sir Joseph Arnould stopped Mr. White and asked him what was the date of the certificate, Mr. Anstey replied that it bore no date at all. The Chief Justice remarked that it was a question of dates; as to which was first the Administrator General or the parties to whom the certificate was granted. The certificate and its translation were handed up to the Bench and were closely examined by the Judges. The Chief Justice observed that the document was very loosely drawn and that it appeared to bear no date at all.

Mr. White argued that it must be held to be dated on the day the order was made, namely the 15th October.

Mr. Anstey replied that under the 13th section of the Act the certificate was not valid if made after the letters of administration were granted. He pointed out to the court that on the 29th of September last, the High Court under sec 12 of Act 8 of 1855, made an order that the Administrator General made his application accordingly, and the Court ordered that letters of administration should be granted to him, and that on the 28th of October he actually obtained the letters of administration.

On looking at the back of the certificate the court would observe that it bore several dates in December last, and by the memorandum made by the stamp collector, the stamp on the certificate did not appear to have been issued till the 8th of December last. The certificate could not therefore have been made till December.

The Chief Justice in refusing the application said, that it appeared to him that Mr. White's clients had two ways of getting rid of the grant of letters of administration, one by showing the date of their certificate and that it was prior to grant, the other by coming in as next of kin. The certificate which had been granted did not show when it was made—it was not dated at all—perhaps the best thing was to be done would be to send it back to the Judge at Surat to say when he granted it. If the certificate was to be treated as dated 15th October the day on which the order for granting it was made, then the letters of administration should bear date on the sixth of October, the day on which the court ordered the letters of administration to be granted.

The court decided that the letters of administration had priority over the certificate, and the motion to recall the letters of administration was refused.

Sir Joseph Arnould concurred in the judgment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Monday, 15th February 1864.

Balkrishna Nathu Appellant, vs Balkrishna Mahipat, Respondent.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, for the appellant.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, for the respondent.

The facts of the case are fully stated in the following judgment of the acting assistant Judge of the Poona District:—

Balkrishna Nathu sued in the Court of the moonsiff of Jooner to recover possession of some meeras land, which his father had mortgaged to defendant in 1742, off

and *post-mortem* examination, the difference between which Dr. Ross has striven much to explain. The learned gentleman never said, nor did he mean that Dr. Ross should have cut up the body himself. Dr. Ross points out the two parts of which a medico-legal examination consists, the external examination or inspection in which no cutting whatever is required, and the autopsy or dissection, the parts exposed or removed during which have frequently to be sent hundreds of miles for subsequent examination. Now I will not here dispute or deny his assertion, though I frenay say that the sole aim of a *post-mortem* will quently be defeated, if it were conducted in the leisurely way in which he supposes it might be done. What Mr. Anstey meant to say when he remarked that Dr. Ross did not make a *post-mortem* examination properly so-called, was perfectly correct, because it was established in evidence that all that Dr. Ross did was to have a look at the corpse after which he went away. This was proved by two witnesses, Jetti and Santa Police Sepoy, whose depositions afforded internal evidence that they were speaking the truth. The one (Jetti) was a brother of the deceased, the chief witness for the Crown, in fact the entire edifice of the entire edifice reared up for the prosecution, a witness that said everything imaginable against the prisoners. It is next to impossible that he could have felt any interest in telling a falsehood which would damage the cause for which he was indefatigably working, which would throw discredit on the examination by the worthy Doctor, whom on the contrary he was the foremost to support, as I shall presently show. When the case was before the committing Magistrate, this pillar of the prosecution, the truthful Jetti, had been examined on three several days, but had omitted to state what in the nature of things was the most important of all facts for the prosecution, viz. the insertion of a stick in the genital organs of the deceased by her husband; but as soon as Dr. Ross had hinted in his examination before the Magistrate that the state of the genital organs was caused by the violent introduction of some hard substance, forth came this same Jetti several days afterwards to bear out Dr. Ross in his surmise, by saying that he saw a stick of the size of a man's great toe thrust by the husband. One cannot believe his own mental perceptions, if after all the readiness shown by this witness to support the theory of wounding for the prosecution, that he would wilfully state any thing that would cast a suspicion on the Doctor's evidence. Nor is this the only thing. This witness Jetti was borne out to the letter by Santa Sepoy, who had also gone with the corpse to the Hospital; and he was a witness for the defence. Now, I might ask any reasonable man to say whether the evidence given by these two men can, under such circumstances, be disbelieved. There was here the most complete corroboration. One is a staunch witness for the prosecution, the other may be assumed to be such for the defence; both, though on opposite sides, give evidence which happens to be identical. The conclusion born is irresistible, that they are both speaking the truth. Both these men deposed that Dr. Ross merely looked at the body from the waist upwards, and then went away, after giving some instructions to the Hospital dressers. These opened the body and after making what inspection they thought proper, sewed it up and delivered the corpse over to those two witnesses. Dr. Ross would have us believe that both these were liars, easily procurable for the small fee of three annas at the Kirby Bazaar! What acquaintance Dr. Ross may have with the commodities for sale in that market, and how far Dr. Ross's experience goes as to the extent of the supply, I will leave him to explain; but I will not subscribe to his conclusion that the evidence of these witnesses on the point in question was false. He says the Judge disbelieved them, as well he might, because they came in conflict with a personage no other than Dr. Ross himself. But with what cautious discrimination did Mr. White deal with the evidence of the two witnesses. Why, said the learned Judge, Jetti has erred, and Santa has lied. Reasons SOME, except that the one was a witness for the prosecution and the other for the defence? Mr. White had no alternative but to get out of the dilemma in this manner. If he said both were telling a deliberate falsehood, the whole fabric of the prosecution would crumble to pieces, the brightest jewel amongst the crown witnesses being thus hopelessly discredited. He therefore resorted to the ingenious expedient of *assuming* (for so he did) that the one had erred, while the other had lied. Both had equal opportunities for observation; and we cannot therefore accept Mr. White's decision upon the untruthfulness of these two witnesses, though Dr. Ross may find it convenient to cling fast to it. The conclusion then inevitably follows that the account given by these two witnesses of Dr. Ross's *post mortem* examination was perfectly correct, and that Mr. Anstey was perfectly warranted in saying and showing that Dr. Ross had made no post mortem examination at all.

Mr. Anstey remarked in his address to the Court that "he (Dr. Ross) made a report after his examination which, if examined, would be found to differ widely from and at all events far more defective than, his subsequent testimony." Dr. Ross emphatically denies having made a report after the examination. How far he is correct will appear from what he himself has deposed to before the Judge. He says, "The letter marked G., now shown to me, is the letter, which I stated in my former evidence in this case I wrote to the Committing Magistrate, Mr. Hearn, *reporting the result of my examination* of the corpse of the woman sent to me with his letter, on the 24th Dec. last." The denial *now* made by Dr. Ross of having *made a report* can avail him but little; and his present explanation that he simply in a letter stated one or two prominent marks or symptoms to guide the Magistrate in his search cannot but be looked upon as a shuffle. The REPORT he says is a much fuller and more complex affair, but will he tell us whether that grand affair was ever accomplished or whether the Magistrate was not made to content himself with the meagre and defective letter so to call it? If Dr. Ross has not *seen* in a further "much fuller and more complex" REPORT, he cannot and cannot even if we still persist in saying that the only letter he wrote after his post mortem examination was *his* Report.

And what is the nature of a post mortem report after all? Does it not consist in the bare statement of the appearances observed and noted at the examination of the body, with the Doctor's opinion, perhaps, as to the probable cause and import of those appearances? Is there any thing more required to constitute the report? And what else has the Doctor done in his letter to the Committing Magistrate; or even in his "much fuller and more complete" subsequent evidence? Does the addition of a Doctor's opinion to the notes of the appearances noted at the post mortem examination make a report a *complex affair*? And are the appearances observed at the examination to be written down months after the examination? or cooked up his report in that fashion, it cannot be of any earthly value. If the Doctor thinks that making a fair copy of his hastily and perhaps illegibly written notes, taken at the time of the examination, together with his opinion on what they import, be a complex affair, his idea of complexity must be a curious one indeed!

After telling us that a post-mortem report is a much fuller and more complex affair, and that his evidence given before the Judge was much fuller and more complete than the statement contained in the letter, he remarks:—"But there is not one statement in that letter which differs in the least degree from my subsequent testimony." This remark is made in contradiction to Mr. Anstey's observation that the subsequent report was widely different from the Doctor's subsequent testimony on the same subject given many months later. The Doctor here seems to make a great deal of what consistency there happens to be between the report and his evidence; but one cannot see what merits there can be in consistency, if he is supposed to refer to their notes to refresh their memories. But Doctor Ross seems to have neglected even to take notes, for instead of there being no difference *in the least degree*, the difference is as wide as it can be. We might take an instance. In this, in his letter to the Magistrate states, "The breasts appear to have been also injured; but the body was so far decomposed as to render evidence on this point uncertain." Be it noted that this statement was distinctly penned by the Doctor immediately after he had carried on "delicate microscopical investigations" touching the state of the body and of the different organs and tissues involved, as well as the other appearances observed at the examination. What does he say before the Magistrate and before the Judge regarding this particular part? Before the Committing Magistrate he deposes:—"The external appearance of the corpse showed that decomposition had taken place; and had probably existed for three or more days. The external evidence of violence was not so distinctly marked as otherwise would have been the case, but an examination of the breast showed *evident* marks of burning or some similar violence." Towards the end, however, in answer to dreadfully leading questions from Mr. Hearn, he makes the following statements,—"The injuries to the nipples of the breasts might have been produced by the application of the cocoanut shell, with a slit in it, now shewn to me, but there were other injuries on the breast which could not have been caused by the slit cocoanut shell.—There were pieces ulcerated out, which may have been caused by other means." Can there be any thing more positive than this? and yet mark the prevarication the Doctor had stated after only a recent and microscopic examination that though the breasts were injured the body had so far decomposed as to render evidence on that point *uncertain*. A few months later, and when the Doctor comes to give his evidence before the Judge, the consistency and harmony among the statements made at different times improves and becomes still more striking than formerly!

The Doctor it will be observed states in the letter that though the breasts had the appearance of being injured, the body was so far decomposed as to render evidence on that point uncertain. Before the Committing Magistrate, however, the injuries assume a more distinct shape and the evidence of the Doctor collects about itself a little more of certainty, for he declared them to have been evident burns or some similar violence. Previous to Dr. Ross's examination before the Magistrate, somebody else, it seems, had deposed that the injuries in question were caused by the flesh being pinched up by a slit cocoanut shell; and the Magistrate showed the shell to Dr. Ross and asked him whether the injuries could have been produced by it. On being so questioned, Dr. Ross, notwithstanding that but a few minutes before he had sworn that "an examination of the breasts showed evident marks of burning or some similar violence," at once declared it as his opinion that "the injury to the nipples of the breast might have been produced by the application of the cocoanut shell, with a slit in it, now shown to me." Another new statement is also made, viz., that "there were pieces ulcerated out, which may have been caused by other means:" he does not know what the means were: at all events he did not describe them before the Magistrate.

It passes one's comprehension, that what in the first instance is altogether *discerning* gradually becomes "months afterwards" sufficiently certain to be described as *burns or some similar violence*; then turns into *contusions* and ultimately comes out in *ulcerations*. The showing of the shell to the Doctor was a hint from the Magistrate which the Doctor did not forget when giving his evidence before the Judge: it had the intended effect, for the Doctor deposes before the Judge:—"There were some marks near the nipple of one of the breasts, indicating that the flesh had been pinched up in those places severely, with some hard substance." The burns are still mentioned, but with the problematical qualification of a "probably," but the pieces ulcerated out entirely disappear! After this can any one deny that the man of science is the very pink of consistency?

I am very much tempted to give the three statements in juxta-position to show the whole thing in the clearest way:—

Original Report.	*Before Mr. Hearn.*	*Before Mr. White.*
"The breasts appear to have been also injured, but the body was so far decomposed as to render evidence on this point uncertain.	"But an examination of the breasts showed evident marks of burning or some similar violence. * * * "The injuries to the nipples of the breast might have been produced by the application of the cocoanut shell, with a slit in it, now shown to me; but there were other injuries on the breast which could not have been caused by the slit cocoanut shell. There were pieces ulcerated out which might have been caused by other means."	"There were some marks near the nipple of one of the breasts, indicating that the flesh had been pinched up in those places severely with some hard substance. The texture and color of the skin in the same places were such as to lead me to think it probable that the breast had been burned in those places."

I believe he had hardly any notes with him of the results of his examination of the body. In fact as might be inferred from the depositions of the two witnesses named above, he could have hardly had any notes, for he merely inspected the body from the waist upwards, then went into another room for his dinner, and was there examined first by the vakeel for the prosecution, then by the vakeel for the defence, and lastly by the court, he indented as largely upon his imagination and upon his first formed impressions of the cause of death as occasion needed. He felt he was prepared for an answer, and rather than say he could not answer, he thought the preferable course to give *some* answer—a tendency in ordinary witnesses not unfrequently observed in our courts of justice.

Dr. Ross takes occasion to cast a censure upon the native vakeel for the defence, whose mode of cross-examination Mr. Anstey had praised in his address. Judging from the answers brought forth by his examination, though Dr. Ross may smart at the vakeel who has become, with Mr. Anstey, the object of his ire, still the public will know what value and credit to give to Dr. Ross's opinion upon the character of a cross-examination which has subjected him to all this exposure. I may give the information for your satisfaction and for that of the public, from the little experience I have in court practice, that I liked the cross-examination very much, and two Barristers privately gave it as their opinion that the vakeel for the defence did his part exceedingly well.

Having thus disposed of the first point regarding the post-mortem examination and report, I proceed to the consideration of the second, concerning the existence or non-existence of local disease in the deceased.

Dr. Ross is much enraged at Mr. Anstey's remarks as to his having betrayed the most shameful ignorance of the most common subjects of his science. He says that he had not sworn to the fact but had simply given it as his opinion that the injuries were probably caused by a stick of the size of a man's great toe. The Doctor's words were, "I am of opinion that the injuries I saw on the genitals *might* have been produced, &c." *Might* helps the distressed Doctor to but a small extent. No one could suppose him to be so insane or capable of declaring a thing as if he had been an eye-witness instead of as a medical witness: the most he can do is to give his opinion: but his opinion, his "might," had the magic power of giving, at least in the eye of the Judge, certainty to facts deposed to by others, and in that light alone is a Doctor responsible for his opinions, which thus become tantamount to deliberate statements. Mr. Anstey indignantly observes:—"Not a word in my evidence would bear out his (Mr. Anstey's) statement. On the contrary I carefully pointed out to the court, as I had done before, the fact that the microscopic test, the presence of water in the stomach is a valuable corroborative sign, but in itself no evidence whatever of drowning." I should like to know, in what part of his depositions and in which of his depositions this 'careful' warning to the Court is contained. Mr. Ross quote the passages he refers to? He continues: "what I stated in my deposition was as follows:—'The stomach of a drowned person is *generally* full of water. How Mr. Anstey could torture that into water in the stomach is an inference beyond my comprehension." Here also Dr. Ross hope to be saved by the use of the word 'generally?' If Dr. Ross had simply stated what he says he did, and not gone further, no objection could have been made to that position; but Dr. Ross, how came you to commit himself before the Committing Magistrate? Or does he, remembering it, conveniently keep it in the back ground? Did he not depose before the Magistrate to this effect that:—"The body did not present any indications of drowning. Death has resulted from drowning, *a large quantity of water would have been present in the stomach*; unless the person were rendered insensible before being put into the water. There was a *small quantity of water*, with a little undigested rice in the stomach, *but not, more than is usually found after meals* by the Hindus." And did he not say before the Judge:—"It [stomach] contained a little undigested rice and a *very little* watery fluid." water cannot be got out of drowned bodies conformably to the usual position of the body"—Dr. Ross repeatedly observed that there was nothing whatever in the body to lead him to suppose that death had taken place by drowning. Although a sign of such a death was observed one which when present was of importance, viz. the appearance of froth about the nose: he rejected it as "no evidence of any thing of itself."—Was not Mr. Anstey then perfectly justified in giving it as the opinion of Dr. Ross that water in the stomach was an infallible sign of death by drowning.? Does not Dr. Ross himself say, on oath, only in other words, before the Magistrate? Or does he think the exercise "unless the person were rendered insensible before being put in water," will go any great length in saving him?

Do not the above quoted passages distinctly show that the Doctor attached to water in the stomach an extreme amount of importance? He not only avers that water must be present, but even insinuates that the water found there must have been of the same kind as was drunk by the deceased at her meal before death.—We are asked to believe that water drunk at a meal several hours before death would remain unchanged in quantity and quality for a day after death, and that if the dead body was exposed to the open air for twenty-four hours about the 4th day after death!—And what is stranger still water once having entered the stomach cannot be got out by any change in the position of the body. Does Dr. Gay say so on the subject?—"Again, water may have entered the stomach, and yet not be found there after death. If, for instance the head has been allowed to hang below the rest of the body, the water will flow out through the mouth."—(Guy's Forensic Medicine, page 318 ed. 1844)

Dr. Ross complains of Mr. Anstey having stated that he (the Doctor) did not care to look for any other signs.—And so he did not.—He rejected the appearance of mucus in the throat as no sign of any thing in itself.—Dr. Ross is not possessed of Guy's work on Forensic Medicine from which Mr. Anstey read, and therefore doubts Mr. Anstey.—Here is the passage "*froth at the mouth, nostrils, &c.* The presence of froth, is a sign on which much dependence may be placed, but is often absent" (page 319). Dr. Ross further explains in his letter under notice:—"And the witnesses who spoke to its presence were unable to describe its appearance." I would therefore have been in great error had I said otherwise than that the mucus seen at the nose of the deceased was *of itself* no sign of anything." No, Dr. Ross, do not blind the public. It was not ignorant konkany-speaking witnesses, but *yourself*, that alleged the existence of mucus at the nose of the deceased. I will refresh your memory by quoting your words before the Judge. "*There was some* partly dried up bloody mucus near the nose. This was no evidence of anything of itself.—There was nothing whatever in the state of the body to lead to the conclusion that death might have been caused by drowning." Thus, it was Dr. Ross himself who asserted the existence of mucus at the nose, and who, contrary to the authority of Dr. Guy, as quoted above, rejected the value of it as a sign of death by drowning. Mr. Anstey's remark that the Doctor did not care to look for any signs of a death by drowning has roused the latter, who in order to show that he was cognisant of them, gives a list of them, and concludes "all of the other signs, such as cutis anserria &c., would all have disappeared before the ravages of decomposition in a body which had been lying for 3 days in shallow water in a tropical climate." If this was the case, as it no doubt was, how cautiously should Doctor Ross have delivered his opinion in a matter of life and death, in a matter where his mere opinion, such as it was, was likely to deprive a fellow-being of his life? How carefully should Dr. Ross have said that decomposition had effaced the traces of with death by drowning, but that it was quite possible, and even probable (seeing that there was bloody mucus at the nose) that death had resulted from drowning. Instead of this, the Doctor distinctly and positively disclaimed the hypothesis of a death by drowning. And now, so far from feeling a conscientious remorse that he was, through sheer ignorance of his science or carelessness, if not any worse motives, well nigh sending a man prematurely, and for aught that the Doctor knows, unjustly and needlessly into the presence of his Maker Dr. Ross comes forward and disingenuously attempts to make out that he was quite blameless in the matter.

I have now done with Dr. Ross, I hope, for ever. I however, anticipate one thing. This letter will probabl be attributed to the pen of Mr. Anstey. I should feel honored if anything I have written deemed so good as to be supposed to proceed from that gentleman's pen. You are aware that it goes with true respects of yours obediently.

SHANTARAM NARAYEN.

SPORTING.

THE HOCKEY MATCH.

On Tuesday evening (Feb. 9) the Munipoories and the Calcutta Hockey Club had some capital matches, but the superiority of the former, on their small ponies, was again very conspicuous. They beat the Club five games out of seven. Captain Sherer proposed that, as the Munipoories were so evidently superior, they should give odds and withdraw one man; upon which they immediately offered to withdraw two. Captain Sherer and two Munipoories then went in against five of the Club on their big horses. The same fortune, however, befel them: the Munipoories beat the Calcutta five in two brilliant games.—*Englishman, Feb.* 12.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(From the Gazette of India.)

(Continued from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette."

From Major C. H. Brownlow, Comg. 20th Punjab Native Infantry, to Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilde C.B. Comdg. Right Defence,—(dated the 14th November 1863.)

I have the honor to report as follows on the defence of the Crag Picquet during the night of the 12th instant.

2. On my assuming command of the post at 4 P.M. the garrison consisted as under:—Six 15 Marksmen, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, under the direction of Lieutenant Fosbery, Musketry Instructor.

115, 20th Punjab Infantry.
30, 14th Ferozepore Regiment.

3. The enemy occupied a level ridge about 250 yards to our front, his position extending more than half a mile in a direction facing our own. Between us lay a smooth hollow intersected by a ravine. The ground on our right and rear was precipitous, and almost unassailable in any force. The left face of the post was its weak point, rock and trees affording shelter to an attacking party till within a few yards of it.

4. Anticipating an attack, I had urged Lieutenant Bartleman, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, who commanded the picquet during the day, to use his utmost exertions to improve the position as much as he could, by heightening the breastwork constructing an abattis, &c., a duty which he performed admirably.

5. Before dark I had every man in his place for the night, with strict orders as to the nature of his duties, and the direction of his fire in case of attack.

6. About 10 P.M. their watchfire showed us that the enemy were in movement, and descending in great numbers to the hollow in our front, which in half an hour was full of them. Their suppressed voices soon broke into yells of defiance, and they advanced in masses to our attack, their numbers being so far as I could judge from sight and sound at least two thousand. I allowed them to approach within 4 hundred yards of us, and then opened a rapid and well sustained fire from the front face, which, I believe, did great execution, and soon silenced their shouts and drove them under cover, some to the broken and wooded ground to our left, and the rest into the ravine below us.

7. In half an hour they rallied, and assembling in almost increased numbers rushed to the attack, this time assailing on our front and left as on the left. They were received with the greatest steadiness, and again recoiled before our fire. These attacks continued till 4 A.M. each becoming weaker than the last, and many of them being mere feints to enable them to carry off their dead and wounded.

8. During the night I received very valuable assistance from Captain Hughes Mountain Battery. From his position, about 250 yards below and in the right rear of the Crag, he made most successful practice, being guided as to direction and range by voice from our post. Before the attack commenced, he pitched two shells into the watchfire of the enemy, which must have done considerable damage.

9. The post was at one time in great danger of being forced at its left front angle, which from its position was badly protected by our fire. The enemy clambered, and assailing its occupants with stones from our breast-work, stunned and drove them back at this critical moment. The gallantry of the undermentioned men saved the post; answering my call when others wavered, they followed me into the corner, and hurling stones and the butts of their muskets under our wall and sheltered from musketry, drove him back and rebuilt the parapet, holding the point for the rest of the night:—

Havildar Allun Khan, Naick Chutter Sing, Sepoy Goolbadeen, Sepoy Mahomed Khan, sepoy Alla Meer, 20th Punjab Native Infantry.

10. I beg to append a Return of Casulties, which, I am glad to add, were not very serious, as, owing to the darkness of the night, the enemy did not fire much or effectively.

11. In the morning, not more than eight or ten of the enemy were in sight, and my men having been 48 hours on picquet, during which time they had worked all day and watched all night, were completely worn out: their muskets also were so foul that they could scarcely load. I therefore applied to Major Ross, Commanding the advanced picquet, for a relief, and at 8 A.M. made over command of the post to the late Captain J. C. Davidson, who came with a detachment of the 1st Punjaub Infantry.

C. H. BROWNLOW, Major,
Comdg. 20th Punjaub N. I.

From Major C. P. Keyes, Comdg. 1st Punjaub Infantry, to Lieut. Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., Comdg. Right Defence,—(dated, Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 16th Nov. 1863.)

I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 13th November, I was on the standard hill of "Keyes' Right Picquet" with Lieutenant Conolly of the Peshawur Mountain Train, who was preparing to inform his guns on the side of the hill for the protection of "Keyes' Centre" and "Cliff Picquets." Constant firing was heard at the "Crag" Picquet, but it did not attract any particular notice, as heavy firing had been kept up there all night and was continued at intervals after the relief of the picquet. While at the platform, I received a note from the late Captain Davidson, who was commanding the picquet, to say that he had only 90 men with him, which he did not consider sufficient. I immediately sent him up a reinforcement of 30 Rifles under a Native Officer, all that could be spared, as a serious attack was expected on the "Centre" and "Cliff" Picquets.

2. Shortly after this reinforcement reached the "Crag" Picquet. I observed, as I was describing the standard hill, the men of the "Crag" Picquet rushing down in confusion. I did not see the commencement of the retreat, as the position was not visible from the platform where I was at the time. I immediately proceeded to the breast-work across the road by which the main post is approached from the "Crag," here I rallied all the men that I could together, and kept up a heavy fire, which was taken up by Captain Hughes's guns: this checked the advance of the enemy; but, as many wounded and others from the "Crag" reached the breast-work and could not be stopped, a panic was communicated to our Camp followers, who took to flight and increased the confusion. These men retreating had a visible effect upon all, and I felt the necessity of an advance to reassure those that were wavering, and to further check the enemy until reinforcement should arrive. I therefore directed a few men to remain in the breast-work, and ordered the rest to "charge"—Lieutenants Pitcher and Young, of the 1st Punjaub Infantry, headed this charge. A small detachment of the Guides that were in charge of the rear defence of our post was brought up by Lieutenant Forlong, of the Corps, and gallantly proceeded to support Lieutenant Pitcher: they were too weak, however, to regain the "Crag," which, with the greatest coolness and daring, they attempted to assault, but they had to fall back on the rocks. I got together a few more men whom I sent up to support them.

3. Major Ross, Commanding the post arrived at this time from the lower picquet. I considered my presence at the breast-work absolutely necessary to keep the men together; the duty therefore of leading the first charge devolved upon Lieutenant Pitcher, and I beg to bring to the special notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the admirable manner in which he performed this important duty; he was by many yards the foremost of his party, and the gallant bearing of this excellent young Officer was the admiration of all spectators. It is impossible to say too much, or to over-rate his services on this occasion. Lieutenant Pitcher was severely wounded, and was obliged to be carried back. I beg also to bring to this special notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the gallant conduct of Lieut. Young—this Officer ably assisted Lieutenant Pitcher throughout, and made himself most conspicuous for his coolness and gallantry, which was witnessed by all below, and elicited the special notice of Major Ross, Commanding.

4. The following men also distinguished themselves:—

Sepoys Syud Khan.	No. 4	Company.
,, Gunda Sing.	No. 5	,,
,, Shurruff Khan.	No. 8	,,
,, Zurreef.	No. 1	,,
,, Futteh.	No. 1	,,

A Casualty Return, and Returns of arms, and accoutrements lost on this occasion, is herewith enclosed.

(*To be continued.*)

BENGAL.

THE Viceroy's first ball came off on Monday night the 8th instant at Government House, and a large number of the residents of Calcutta present. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till an early hour of the morning.—*Englishman, Feb.* 10.

On Monday evening (8th instant) Aveling's patent ten horse-power traction engine, imported by Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co., which arrived too late for the Exhibition, was tried at a speed of seven or eight miles an hour without a load, across the Maidan. We understand her speed, with some twenty or thirty tons, is from three and-a-half to four miles an hour. It is to return to Alipore to-day, (10th instant) and to be employed in conveying machinery from the late show-yard back to Cossipore, and on Saturday next on the ground at the back of Rajah Setty Churn Ghosaul's, it will be employed exclusively for working Stevens' plough and cultivator.—*Id.*

THE following extensive removals and postings of officers of the Quarter-Master General's Department have been ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be effected immediately:—Major P. S. Lumsden, Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army, from the Presidency to Army Head-Quarters (joined in December;) Captain C. C. Johnson, 1st Assistant Quarter-Master General from Army Head-Quarters to the Presidency Office; Captain F. B. Norman, Assistant Quarter-Master General, from the late Viceroy's Camp, to the Presidency Office; Captain H. Maxwell, Officiating Deputy Quarter-Master General at the Presidency, from Calcutta to his own appointment at Meerut; Lieutenant J. May, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, from the Presidency Office to the Benares Division; Captain C. Nedham, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, from the Benares Division to the Saugor District; and Captain A. C. Bruce, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General from the Saugor District to the charge of Railway and Transport duties at Moultan.

From the above arrangements it would appear to have been determined that the Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army will no longer be stationed at the Presidency, but will, like the Deputy Adjutant General, remain permanently, and probably move, with Army Head-Quarters. There must soon be further changes in the Quarter-Master General's Department, amongst others the move up which will be created by the removal of Major Shute, whose tour of duty in the Department will shortly expire.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 12.

OUR readers, and the public in general, will, we are sure, be glad to be informed that that miserable squabble betwixt bench and bar of the Appellate Side of the High Court has been finally arranged, we should rather say patched up. It will be remembered that Mr. Money intercepted and seized a certain document which the "other side" was putting into Court, insisting that the interests of his clients demanded that the explanation which he had to offer should be heard, in the first instance, before the "exhibit" in question met the eye of the Judges. These were Messrs. Kemp and Campbell: both pressed for the surrender of the document by Mr. Money, but the learned gentleman was too good a lawyer not to understand the proportionate legal value of possession. He kept fast hold of the paper and on the last refused to give it up. This has been considered on his part as a breach of the genteel etiquette. The two Judges in question seem to have regarded it in a somewhat harsher light, namely, that of a "contempt," which, as we know, is a very large word, both in the legal and popular acceptation, and comprehends infinite shades of meaning. According to one of the versions of the story current, "for, as might be expected, there are more than one—one of the Judges present let drop a hint of strong significance about "clearing the Court." After some farther circumstantial swaying of the squabble, one way and the other, the upshot was that the learned Judges concurrently and positively declined to hear the learned Counsel. Of course the next stage of the affair was a joint representation from the two Puisne Judges, and a separate one from Mr. Money, to the Chief Justice, relative to all that had occurred. We are given to understand that the conflicting character of the respective contents of these counter-statements is well worthy of study. Be that as it may, the official representations led to a meeting of the Judges, and the deliberations resulted in a letter from the Chief Justice to Mr. Money, calling on that gentleman to submit an explanation. But though the communication conveyed this simple request, there was a great deal in it of what a journalist would characterise as very "readable matter." The letter is described as being in terms most courteous and gentlemanly, and even conciliatory, but that the sweet is artistically tempered with a slight acid vehicle, and sarcasm. The general tenor and tendency of the whole however, was strongly to impress upon Mr. Money the propriety and desirableness of his making the required *amende*. But Mr. Money refused to do so, except under certain conditions and to certain restricted extent, as indicated. This made a further stage in the business. Another meeting of the Judges took place, and it was "resolved" that Mr. Money's conduct was "censurable." It does not appear that the learned gentleman was actually and expressly censured in set terms, but a copy of the Resolution passed by the Judges has been officially forwarded to him, and that, we should certainly say, amounts to the same thing. It remains to be added that the only dissentient voice in the adoption of the Resolution was that of Mr. Justice Norman. And such is the lame and impotent conclusion to this extraordinary forensic farce.—*Phœnix, Feb.* 12.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th instant will be found in the usual place. We observe the following differences since last week:—Loans on Government Securities have decreased 7 lacs; Mercantile Bills Discounted increased 2 lacs; Bank's Reserve decreased 50 lacs; and Deposits decreased 14 lacs.—*Englishman, Feb.* 12.

A FRIEND informs us that last evening he was conveyed by Messrs. T. E. Thompson & Co. of this city, with feelings of fear and apprehension, up and down Chowringhee, on their new traction engine. We are given to understand, however, that the Commissioner of Police has desired Messrs. Thompson & Co. to desist from driving their engine on the public roads for fear of frightening the horses. This machine was manufactured originally by Messrs. Garrett & Co., of Leiston Works, Suffolk, and is not only capable of being used as a locomotive on macadamised roads, but can also be applied to agricultural purposes, such as ploughing, threshing, reaping, cutting up fodder, &c. It is said to be a decided improvement on Messrs. Bray & Co's. engine.—*Id.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

The Council met at the usual hour, when His Highness the Nuwab of Rampore and the Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor made a solemn declaration of Allegiance to Her Majesty and that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their Office.

TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on Public Roads and Bridges,) said that the Bill was one which involved no question of principle; not even raising the question whether it was desirable to levy such tolls at all. For which is object was to amend the Schedule to Act VIII of 1851, which was otherwise left untouched. The Schedule to Act VIII of 1851 had been proved by experience to be insufficient and some respects bad. Some of its provisions, indeed, had manifestly been taken just as they stood from English turnpike acts without much reference to their applicability to this country. The Government of the North-Western Provinces objected to some of the details of the amended Schedule, and had suggested improvements in them; while the Government of Bengal approved of the Bill in its present form. If he got leave to introduce a Bill, and it were referred to a Select Committee, these differences of opinion would be considered, and it would be seen to what extent the amended Schedule required alteration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN LAW OFFICERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble. Mr. Roberts introduced the Bill to repeal the laws relating to the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the Offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and of Cazee, and to abolish the former Offices, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in four weeks. He said that when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he had stated the objects of it so fully that it was unnecessary for him now to enter at length into them. He might however repeat that such great changes had lately been introduced into the Criminal Law by the passing of the Indian Penal Code, that the services of Mahomedan Law Officers were no longer necessary. Again, as regards Civil Justice during the seventy years that the Officers of the British Government had taken part in the administration of Civil Justice, access had been obtained by means of translations and otherwise to all the principal Law Books, and a body of precedents, to be found in the decisions of the Courts, had grown up. The Judges were therefore now qualified to dispose of questions of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law themselves, and it was felt that henceforth the Courts should expound the law for themselves. The Bill would also enable the Government to dissever itself from all connection with the Office of Cazee, which was an office arising out of the constitution of Mahomedan Society. When the British Rule commenced in India, it was deemed expedient to confer on Cazees who were found already established and consequently laws passed, investing them with certain public functions in addition to their private duties. Latterly, however, Cazees had ceased to do anything whatever for the State but they continued nevertheless to be appointed and paid by the State. At the same time there were many self-appointed Cazees who never had any connection with Government, and who exercised their calling among such of their countrymen as chose to employ them. Under the Bill now introduced, the Government, would appoint no more Cazees, but would leave all candidates for the office to be selected by the persons who employed and paid them. He was authorized to state that the claims of all Law Officers and Cazees on account of any pecuniary on other allowance of which they are in receipt from Government in virtue of their Officers would be separately and liberally considered.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampore said that the Bill contained two distinct propositions: it proposed 1*st*, to abolish the Offices of Cazee-ool-Cozaat and Hindoo Law Officer—2*nd*, to dissever the connection of Government with Town and Pergunnah Cazees. To the first he saw no objection. But in regard to the second, he would observe that the appointment of Cazee was primarily instituted for the general welfare of the people, and to prevent disputes regarding the reality or otherwise of marriages, the amount of marriage portions, and questions of succession and inheritance, and it was evident that the absence of all registry would not only give rise to such disputes, but would cause the Courts to be flooded with suits regarding them, and would thus protract litigation, and uselessly take up the time of the Judges. He would therefore propose that, as was now (some few Towns excepted) the practice, Government should not remunerate Cazees who performed their duties in virtue of the authority granted to them by Government, but that on the other hand Government should discuss its connection with the Cazees, but should frame rules for them, and for their control as in the case of Pleaders and Ameens. Their duties would consist in registering every marriage, and forwarding monthly copies thereof to the District Court. From this, the following advantages would be derived:—1*st*, that the Zillah Authorities could, if necessary, refer any question of law to competent Cazees so appointed —2*nd*, when the intention of Government to keep up their appointments was generally known, education would be stimulated by a desire to obtain them—3*rd*, the inconvenience attending a search for a Cazee for the celebration of marriage ceremonies and the like, and the possibility of not finding one, which would probably follow their non-appointment by Government, would be obviated. The people of their own free-will paid the Cazees certain sums for the performance of the marriage ceremony, and these would still be the remuneration of the Cazees. Besides the Government had acknowledged the advisability of registering the marriage of Mahomedans in the registers of Cazees by instituting a system of registry for the marriages of Christians; it was also clear the interference of Government with respect to Cazees could only be productive of good, and would prevent disputes and litigation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts said he regretted that His Highness had not been present when he (Mr. Roberts) had moved for leave to introduce the Bill, for if he had been present, he would have seen from his (Mr. Roberts') remarks, that no intention whatever was entertained to interfere with the duties of Cazees as Cazees. There were already thousands of Cazees who were self-constituted, and were elected by the people who employed them, without the intervention of Government, and never had any connection with it. The object of the Bill was merely to enable Government to withdraw from the exercise of the privilege of appointing Cazees. But the Bill would not interfere with the duties usually performed by Cazees which did not depend upon any enactment of the British Legislature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES (KURRACHEE) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson introduced the Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one week.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE (SINDE) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson also introduced the Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Sinde from the 1st day of January 1862, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one week.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill to bring the Jaghеers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of General Regulations was passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (ADEN).

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

WHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts postponed his motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases be taken into consideration, and that the Bill will be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee. He said he found that the Report of the Select Committee had been in the hands of Members barely the shortest time required by the Rules for the conduct of business; moreover, since coming into the Council-room, a petition had been put into his hands containing objections to the passing of the Bill in its present shape. Under these circumstances he would ask permission to postpone his Motion for one week.

FOREIGNERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners be taken into consideration. He remarked that the Select Committee had made no alteration whatever in the principle of the Bill, but had done a good deal to add to the clearness and intelligibility of its expressions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee were named:—

On the Bill to repeal the laws relating to the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the Offices of Cazee ool-Cozaat and of Cazee, and to ab

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1498 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen.
Charente (s).
578 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Cospatrick, Blunlie—W. Nicol & Co.
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson.
710 Daphne, Forsman—Gray & Co.
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.
489 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spebling—Grey & Co.
1241 Glenascaltrie, Toulinson—Stocher, Prieger & Co.
789 Glendower, Hughes.
1231 King Arthur, Grigs
699 Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co.
614 Loenidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.
724 Monmouthire, Piton.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1109 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
699 Southampton, Lindsong—Mamee & Co.
732 Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.
642 Tyrfer, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.
535 Wellington, Ditchburn.
905 Yarra, Naira—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1052 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
1091 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
1202 Alasgar, Martin Young & Co. Nov. 19
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 5
1096 Arran, Martin. Nov. 18
1249 Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1166 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
1936 Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co. Jan. 4
1493 Brougham Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. Jan. 15
1547 Black Eagle, Bassett—John Clover & Co. Nov. 14
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. Nov. 25
1453 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorng Dec. 17
982 Balmark, Blumantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
933 Budget, Belcher.
1180 Belle Isle, Rabot. Jan. 8
1003 Caithness, Welbern Nov. 28
918 Calloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1119 Contest, Amy.
1832 Coronet, Covey—Rennie Scove & Co. Dec. 11
1753 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bastin. Jan. 2
1393 Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
1457 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 11
1198 Dalhousie, Keigh, Jennings.
1017 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons.
1230 Fremlass, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 24
1009 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 14
991 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 19
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 28
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 6
1546 Harmonides, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 10
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 25
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
942 India, Stewart.
650 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 16
1445 James Seldon, Jiffaris—W.A. Graham & Co. Nov. 18
1767 King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 6
1363 King of Italy, Browne. Dec. 23
1263 Madura, Joynson.
1132 Maldin, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 14
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1613 Magnolia, Brown.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
593 Margarets, Bertin.
956 Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.
833 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1101 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 10
901 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1338 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Sept. 24
611 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1099 Roodee.
1151 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
1671 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 25
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 27
1696 Saravak, Vaughan. Dec. 10
1675 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Copland and Co. Nov. 31
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 21
1161 Simoom, Murphy. Nov. 12
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 5
1535 South Carolina, Shapcot—Copland & Co. Nov. 14
091 Sparkler—Copland & Co. Oct. 9
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co. Aug. 13
1237 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company. Dec. 23
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 17
1128 Southern Belle. Jan. 4
482 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 5
837 Victoria, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co. Nov. 10
509 Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 15

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1133 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Fanny.
1194 Herald. Dec. 30
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 29
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1425 Robert Seddon, Beets.
784 Shannon.
1344 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 30

FROM CARDIFF.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
999 Falkland, Pender.
333 Neptune, Very.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladston.
1359 Victoria Cross, Leask—Copland & Co. Nov. 13
617 Zemindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beanmonde.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

FROM HAVRE.

809 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Beverly (a) Putnam.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G.W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Aracan.
1393 Clasmerlon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
949 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.
1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1073 Jane Parker.
1069 May Queen, Penney.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

784 Bengal, Brunnell.
1260 Florence Nightingale, Harrison. Nov. 28
1357 Hotspur.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1419 Greyhound, Jackson.
999 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21

FROM SINGAPORE.

643 Vanquard, Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FROM CHINA.

887 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
419 Canada.
993 Louisa, Tillman.
959 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Priam—J. W. Wright & Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
Arabia Feb. 1
836 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge,
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
City of Palaces.
946 Countess Russell.
1056 Day Dream.
Diamond.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 12
882 Euphemus.
1178 Evelyn.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker.
857 Houghton.
657 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason.
816 Jessie Coffin.
1012 Kate Gregory.
800 Lady Canning.
Mahomed Shah Feb. 6
664 Mary Ann.
1709 Mistress of the Seas.
559 Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.
670 Myaraun Dyaram, Brady. Jan. 28
1100 North East—Boyd.
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 29
Ophir
Pearl Jan. 25
994 Portland.
Regina. Jan. 28
794 Robert Small.
1164 Robinson Crusoe. Feb. 3
826 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
893 Seimalin.
Splendido.
363 Teazer,
874 Tinto.
Turkey Feb. 6
1253 Waterloo—Peel Cassels & Co.'
1150 Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.

FROM MAULMAIN.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson.
411 Futel Curim, Nacoda.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle.
747 Maria, Leslon.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
809 Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.

FROM THE CLYDE

611 Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co. Dec. 28
962 Arran, Cumming—Macnee & Co.
581 City of London, Ferguson. Jan. 9
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 23
560 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

492 Sirocco
1439 Herefordshire, Walker—Fleming & Co. (July 20.)
538 Frederick Bassil, Ewan—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 15.)
274 Anne Jenkins, Davies—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 27.)
450 Fanny, Watters—Fleming & Co. (Nov. 26.)
984 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Fleming & Co.
280 Mogul—Fleming & Co.
Annie, Williams—Fleming & Co.
576 Colonist, Gibson—Fleming & Co.
430 Calcutta, W. Lees—Lillestier & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675 Alipore, Black—Fleming & Co. (July 10.)
386 Polly—Fleming & Co.
1250 Europa—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 17.)
700 Romulus—Fleming & Co.
176 Rose of Denmark—Fleming & Co.
658 China—Fleming & Co.
241 Hortense—Fleming & Co.

FROM FREEMANTEL.

482 Toronto, with Timber—Fleming & Co.

FROM SHIELDS.

430 Buston Vale—C. H. A. Eden & Co, (Oct. 5.)

FROM CLYDE.

859 Indiana—Fleming & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Reine des Anges—D. Curselze & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1-5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1-7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	227

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	147 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	3¼ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	51 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	91 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Londonand China	250	10 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	54 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India Comptoir (Ex-compte de Paris.	125	.....	14 pr. ct. pm.
	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole share comprising			Rs. 34,000 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 21,000 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co's Consolidated Stock	218-3.0	pr. ct.	nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 120 prom.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Calcutta Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 55 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Shipbuilding Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs.125 pm.prem.
Peninsular Police Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Teaches & Co. (Limited).	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36	94½
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cents. Loan	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	2 10
Carolus	300
Mexican Dollars	225
German Crowns	213
Five Francs Pieces	200 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	105½
Gold Leaf	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (19th Feb. 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 530 to 535
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	525 to 535
New Bhowngpur, (ready.)	605 to 610
New Oomravutee	580 to 582
Old Compta, (ready.)	625 to 630
Old Dhar Sawgined	625 to 630
New Barsee and Nuggur	570 to 575
Old Veeravul	505 to 510
New Khandeish	565 to 570
Old Poratchee	510 to 515
New Accote	585 to 590
Old Mangalore	515 to 520
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,750 to 1,760.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Bombay, Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	5 11 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 33
Niger	33 to 34
	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON. | BRANCH OFFICE.—EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 2	do.	2s.	0 d. do.
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" On Demand	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED).

ધી મુમ્બાઇ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આસોશેયશન (મીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 13th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SIDNEY FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROGANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
Three "	2s.	0¼d.	do.
One "	2s.	0 d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland or Ireland	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's Bills on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charges.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 26th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£614,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
2 Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
1 Do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Charter-ol Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,240,168 (£327,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—3, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
Sight	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2.58	cts.	"
3 Do. Do..... "	2.53	"	"
Sight..... "	2.48	"	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3	per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with nationalized liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. WYLY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee

"	4	do.	2s. 0¼d. "
"	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. "
"	2	do.	2s. 0d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s.	11¼d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	3	per cent.	per annum
Do. 6 do.	4	"	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"	"

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs